





# The Bee

PAUL M. MOORE, Editor and Manager.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

On Monday, the gold reserve in the national Treasury had reached \$167,041,425.

The Kentucky will be launched March 15th, and Miss Christine Bradley, the Governor's very sensible daughter, will substitute a new and better way for the old, and christen the big battle-ship with pure water.

COMPARED with February receipts in former years under the Wilson law the Treasury receipts thus far during this month under the Dingley law make a most favorable showing, and everything points to a total revenue for this February sufficient to meet all necessary Government expenses. With this point reached another foothold for the calamity howler slips away.

The figures from the Treasury Department are getting better and brighter. Receipts for this month have reached an average of more than a million dollars a day and it is believed that the receipts for the month will reach \$29,000,000. The total expense of the government is about one million-dollars a day on an average. Thus in this short time the Dingley law seems to have reached the point where it serves the purpose intended by its projectors—to meet the necessary government expenses.

## Circulation.

The free-silverites will probably in the coming campaign continue to insist as they did in the Bryan campaign, that their free silver idea is the only plan which can increase the currency of the country. In view of the late claim to this effect and the probability that the claim will again be set up it will be interesting to remember the following comparison of money in circulation the first of this month with money in circulation the first of the month in which Mr. Bryan was nominated:

Money in Circulation in the United States.  
February 1, 1898 \$1,729,991,228  
July 1, 1896 1,507,434,966  
Gain in 19 months \$ 223,556,262

## Good Roads.

Mark Twain tells a story of a minister who was once "driven over a road which was so bad that he declared that if he ever went to hell he wanted to be driven over that road, because he would be glad when he got there."

While every one is convinced that good roads are a blessing, little has been done in Western Kentucky toward getting good roads. Our works have not kept pace with our faith. The people in general do not seem to realize the absolute necessity of good roads nor of the important effect they have toward stimulating commerce and therefore vitally effecting our progress and our prosperity.

A writer who is vitally interested in the question of "good roads" exclaims, "Mud is only fit for politicians to throw at each other. It makes bad roads." But sometimes even the dry dirt on an improved road is used by politicians to pelt an official, up for re-election, who has committed himself to the idea of road improvement and conscientiously tried to do something in this line for the good of the public at large. While such a thing is deplorable it is entirely in line with the work of the office seeker whose policy is to advocate that which he thinks may find a popular response in the hearts of the voters. Such is only fit for political campaigns and should find no place in the transactions of daily life and business. We are unalterably opposed to "mud throwing" in any form. But if there ever was a case in which it could be justified, seems to us that a coat of actual, bad-road, lobbily mud would not be inappropriate for the man or men upon whom rest the responsibility of administering our road laws, but who, for fear of giving offense to lazy or thrifless men who only put in time on the public roads that they may get rid of the job and escape a fine, or for fear of the charge of extravagance made for political effect and seconded by those whose purse strings are always tied, are lax in their plain duty under the law which, so far as it goes provides

for good, honest work on our public roads, that will make them at least passable.

There are some encouraging features in the road question in Hopkins county. Our roads are of dirt with some sections of coal slack here and there, and quite a number of miles of machine graded roads have been built, both by private parties and by the county. Several iron bridges have replaced the old and worn wooden structures.

What the future may bring forth is a matter of speculation, but we hope for the best. County Judge John Hall retains his seat but the fiscal court is differently constituted. Formerly the Fiscal court was composed of three Republican and three Democratic magistrates. Now there are seven magistrates, all Democrats.

The demand for better roads is growing everywhere and they must come sooner or later. Let it be sooner! If our State laws are not sufficient to give us good roads, let us make better laws and keep up with the procession of States in this effort to better the condition of the farmer and all other frequenters of the public road, materially, socially and every way.

## Soils and Tobacco.

Bradstreet. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has authorized the issue in pamphlet form of a preliminary report on the soils of the principal tobacco districts in the United States, prepared by Milton Whitney, chief of the division of soils. A study of these soils was begun when the tobacco exhibit was being prepared for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and since that time quite a number of typical tobacco soils have been examined in the laboratory connected with the Agricultural Department. The present publication, which is copiously illustrated, is a preliminary report of the work that has been going on. The main points of inquiry which now reach the department are in regard to the kind of tobacco raised.

"The tobacco plant," says the report, "readily adapts itself to a great range of climatic conditions, will grow on nearly every kind of soil, and has a comparatively short season of growth. It can, therefore, as a matter of fact, be grown in nearly all parts of the country, even where wheat and corn cannot be economically produced. But while tobacco can so universally be grown, the flavor and quality of the leaf are greatly influenced by the conditions of climate and soil. A nondescript tobacco is not worth growing, and should not be grown, as it lowers the price of really good types of tobacco to the detriment alike of grower and the consumer. It is important, therefore, to understand what kinds of soil, and in demand and what the climatic and soil conditions are which will most easily produce the qualities desired."

"A glance at a table giving changes in the production of tobacco from 1879 to 1889 shows that in this period of ten years the acreage and yield of the cigar tobaccos have been very considerably increased. The manufacturing and export districts cannot be sharply separated, as both kinds of tobacco are frequently grown in the same district and the same kind is frequently used for both purposes. On the whole, there has been a considerable decrease in the acreage and yield. With the bright yellow and burly tobaccos there has been a large increase in both acreage and yield. Since 1889 there has been considerable change in many of these districts, while other new districts, notably Texas and California, are coming into considerable prominence, both as to the area under cultivation and the excellent quality of the product raised. The acreage in Florida has also been greatly increased since 1889, but there are no reliable statistics to show the extent of the changes in the counties making up the tobacco districts."

## THE NEW WARSHIPS.

Kearsage and Kentucky the Newest Completed.

Washington, Feb. 22.—In addition to the other preparations for war that are being made by the Navy and War Departments, considerable attention is being given to the early completion of the five battle-ships that are in course of construction at Newport News, San Francisco and Philadelphia. Secretary Long and Congress are anxious to ascertain how soon these ships of war can be made ready for duty in case hostilities are begun. With this object in view conferences have been held both at the Capitol and Navy Department with the contractors of the ships and the representatives of the armor plate companies. Of the five battleships under contract, the Kearsage and Kentucky are the ones nearest completion. They are being built at Newport News, Va., and are more than two-thirds completed.

They are to be launched next month, and the company has informed Secretary Long that, if necessary, they can have the boats ready for the Government by December next.

## Good Citizen Dead.

Elkton, Ky., Feb. 22.—A well-known citizen of Todd county has just passed away in the person of Mr. John Grissom, of the Kirkmansville vicinity. Mr. Grissom was sixty-one years old, a farmer and a Master Mason.

## SYNOPSIS

Of Latest Developments at Havana in Regard to the Maine.

AMERICANS ADVISED TO LEAVE HAVANA.

Summary of the Day at Washington—House Committee Agrees on Bill for Relief of the Families of the Maine's Victims.

Havana, Feb. 23.—The court of inquiry into the cause of the Maine disaster continued in secret session at Havana. The members, with Gen. Lee, called upon Capt. Gen. Blanco and Admiral Manterola in the morning. Divers found two cases of 10-inch ammunition, one exploded, the other full of powder, in the forward end of the Maine, thus confirming the theory that the vessel's magazine did not explode.

La Lucha makes a violent attack on Capt. Sigbee. Drawings of the Maine have been telegraphed to assist in the work of the divers. Tableware and silver service of the Maine's cabin recovered. Connection with the Mangrove's electric plant effected, and an effort will be made to throw light on the wreck.

Anti-American feeling at Havana growing. Sailors from a schooner assaulted by Spaniards.

Passengers on the Olivadene say the Spaniards laughed with glee when they saw the result of the explosion.

Solemn high mass for the Maine's dead said at Brooklyn and Cleveland.

Americans advised by Gen. Lee to leave Havana.

Washington, February 23, 1898.—Senate passes the bill to provide for the enlistment of two additional artillery regiments. Gen. Miles gives a list of the new fortifications it is proposed to man. Resolutions looking to the construction of a new battle-ship to be the equal, at least, of any now afloat, and to be named the George Washington, adopted in the Senate.

Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Day spend part of the holiday at their respective departments, but there are no new developments at Washington.

Monitor Terror ordered to New York as additional protection. Capt. Sigbee telegraphs for drawings of the Maine for the use of the board of inquiry at Havana. War feeling at Washington growing. Bill for twenty new torpedo-boats introduced.

Secretary Gage makes a statement showing that there are no lack of the sinews of war.

Many applications are being received for enlistment in the marine service.

House committee on naval affairs agrees on a bill for the relief of the families of the Maine's victims.

Capt. Sigbee has no connection with inquiry at Havana.

## ABOUT POVERTY.

Bill Sterritt Writes a Pithy Communication on the Subject.

W. S. Sterrett, who is said to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in this district, in a recent humorous letter to the Breckinridge News recommends that the people send him to Congress, and says:

"I'll make just four promises which are:

"I'll draw my salary in advance if possible.

"I'll send no seed.

"I'll bust the civil service law, and I'll try to reform the currency so that everybody will get some of it."

This does not sound much like a Congressman, but there is more of the statesman and philosopher in his letter about "poverty," which is worth quoting:

"Now, for the poverty business. We have 365 1/4 days in a year; deduct 52 Sundays which leaves 313 1/4 days, the working man, who is my neighbor, 313 1/4 days to sweat and toil for at \$1 a day; count off nine holidays, and we have 294 1/4 days left to wait for quieting time in; my man is sick twenty days, and he has left 274 1/4 days, but must wait four days to attend funerals of relatives and friends and about eight days listening to the music of the clouds as they fall upon the boxes of his enemies, making a dozen days off, which leaves him 262 1/4 days. These few days seem brief enough to indeed to the industrious folk like myself who imitate the bee and the beekeeper and his bees, who work on forever like the brook and the top year, but still yet more golden days must come off the dial of time. The man for whom I am speaking is working givers overstocked, or falls sick, or his machinery breaks down, or his wife goes off on a visit or his house burns down or up—according to his instance—and he closes down the 62 days, which of course leaves the poor man but 200 1/4 days. But this not all; his employer beats him out of 27 days' pay, which is enough to keep Jeeminykraut from joining the church and doing several other little things he ought to do. We find him now with only 174 1/4 days left. Then he spends ten days in going to political meetings when he already knows how he is going to vote, and he has 164 1/4 days. Next his wife goes against the peddler, the picture frame man or some confidence game, and takes some of the jim jam or dam din ornaments that nobody knows what they are used for. Mr. Jeeminykraut may have do wife, and somebody's wife will no the same thing for Jeeminy, he is no this feature of the drama sets him back to about 100 1/4 days.

Poor Jeeminykraut! And the story is not quite told.

He spends 45 days looking for work. He looks so patiently that his eyes hurt, and then Jeeminykraut spends five days in looking for a pair of glasses to protect his eyes, and the poor devil then has only the 55 1/2 days coming to him.

But he collects what is due and on the last Saturday night of the last week of the year he goes up town gleefully jingling his so simoleons in one pocket and his quarter for his one-fourth day's work in another pocket. He is going to spend that quarter for three drinks and pay his debts and take home lots of nice things for wife and babies.

Jeeminykraut's mind is thoroughly made up to do that, but Jeeminykraut has no mind. He gets his three drinks and three more and then thirty, and presently he is happy, and knows no more, and finds plenty of money to-morrow, and all that! He pays no bills, takes nothing home

The World's Great Blood Purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which absolutely Cures every form of Impure blood, from

The pimple on your Face to the great Scrofula sore which Drains your system. Thousands of people Testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Catarrh, Rheumatism, And That Tired Feeling. Remember this And Give Hood's And Only Hood's.

bet his little red pig, and finds his wife and babies crying—not for him—but for bread and love and clothes and Christ. And the next day he has nothing but a headache and—God is too good to kill him.

And the world is full of Mr. Jeeminykraut! And this is the cause of poverty! W. S. STERRETT.

## FRANKFORT.

What the Political Regulators are About.

Washington Day Celebrated by Solons who Visited Their Homes.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 18.—The Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the city of Henderson to establish a free high school. The Senate also passed the W. O. Jones bill as amended in committee, to regulate fees and charges of stock yards. This affects the charges for "lottage, watering and weighing cattle, etc." The bill in part is as follows:

Sec. 3. That the charges for lottage, watering and weighing cattle shall not exceed twenty cents per head for cattle weighing 400 pounds or over, and 300 pounds ten cents; for hogs, five cents; and sheep, four cents per head; and in no case shall the charges exceed five dollars per car for single deck nor ten dollars for double deck.

Mr. Sargent, of Christian, introduced a bill today providing that the jurisdiction of police courts in sixth-class towns shall not be limited to the city limits.

Both houses of the General Assembly today adopted resolutions to adjourn from tomorrow until Wednesday, as Tuesday is a legal holiday and there probably would not have been a quorum on Monday.

Frankfort, Feb. 19.—In the House this morning the rules were suspended and the bill appropriating \$30,000 for improvements at the Lexington Asylum and \$5,400 for buying land at Lakeland Asylum, were advanced.

Congressman Rhea and ex-Senator Blackburn visited and addressed the House to-day. Both, of course, assailed the McKinley administration as best they could.

A few level-headed Democrats, refusing to bow down and worship at the Goebel shrine, declined to go into the Democratic caucus on the Goebel bill last night, and it looks as if the "Kenton candidate" was "up against it" good and strong today, and that the split over this bill will not be healed for some time.

A majority of the Democrats signed the call for the caucus, but the minority declined to go into it, claiming that a joint caucus could not rightfully be held after the bill has passed the Senate.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 21.—The Republicans are raising the point that the Prison Commission bill was signed by Morgan Chinn, who was acting Speaker. They say the bill should have been signed by Speaker Beckham, and further say that there was not a quorum present during the reading of the bill. They are urging that the Governor send the bill back to the House with a special message that it be enrolled again and properly signed. They hope by this to get delay and lose sufficient time to kill the bill.

Very few members are here today. About half of them are at home and will not return until Wednesday morning.

The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway company today paid into the State treasury \$27,000 for taxes due February 1. This is the first of the many railroad corporations of the State to pay up.

Frankfort, Feb. 22.—Friends of the McChord bill, which gives the Railroad Commission the right to fix freight rates, have become very apprehensive since it is believed Gov. Bradley will send in his veto of the bill. It passed the Senate only by 18 votes. It will take 20 to pass it over a veto.

## Mrs. Garth's Burial.

Elkton, Ky., Feb. 22.—The burial of Mrs. Lucy Garth occurred here last evening in the Elkton cemetery. She was one of the oldest persons in the county, having been born in Virginia over eighty-five years ago. She was a most estimable woman, and with her husband, was always popular with a wide circle of friends.

## HOPKINSVILLE.

Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Cayce Clardy, Mother of Doctor Clardy.

CIRCUIT COURT'S BIG DOCKET.

Marriages and Other News Items of Interest.

Robert Hale was fined in the city court Monday for smoking a cow. It was shown that he attacked and lacerated a cow that was eating hay in his stable. He used a rake, the teeth of which tore the animal's flesh. He was fined \$10 and costs.

The popular Dr. James A. Young, of Hopkinsville, has been mentioned to fill one of the vacancies soon to occur on the State Board of Health.

Sam Younglove had his pocket-book jerked out of his hand at the postoffice window Saturday afternoon. The purse contained about \$25.

Mr. O. A. Hamby and Miss Minnie McKnight were married Saturday evening at the bride's house in the Consolation neighborhood, Rev. W. E. McCord officiating.

The Christian County Circuit Court has the heaviest docket known for years. There are considerably over 600 cases to come up. Three murder cases and about twenty divorce suits.

On Tuesday night Mr. James Moore and Miss Nellie E. Knight were married at the bride's home near Kelly.

## Dr. John Bell Dead.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 21.—Dr. John P. Bell, a leading physician, was stricken by apoplexy yesterday afternoon at the funeral of Congressman Clardy's mother. It is his third attack, and it is feared it will be fatal.

Edgar Robinson, of Bluff Springs, who shot Fine Quarles, claims the shooting was done in self defense. He is held under a small bond to await the next term of Circuit Court.

Rev. T. D. Moore, pastor of the Christian church at Sinking Fork, has resigned and will accept the pastorate at Crofton.

Mr. R. M. Morris and Miss Susie Oates were married Monday night at eight o'clock at the residence of Mr. George Tucker in the family residence, which had been Mrs. Halsey performed the ceremony.

## Mrs. Clardy Dead.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cayce Clardy, mother of Congressman J. D. Clardy, died Saturday at her home near Bell, this county. Mrs. Clardy was venerable with age and her death was the falling asleep of the very aged. She was born in Cumberland county Virginia, September 3, 1804. The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the family residence, which had been Mrs. Clardy's home for some seventy years.

William Harry died last Thursday night of biccoughs, at his home on High street. He was the picture of health, weighing about 200 pounds. His remains were buried at Hopewell cemetery Friday afternoon.

The New Era claims that scores of persons in Hopkinsville are victims of the deadly cocaine habit. It says the victims are married at Clarksville Tuesday, and degraded while people.

The First District Colored Sunday-School Convention will be held at the Main Street Baptist church, this city, May 19-22.

## CROFTON.

Interesting Notes of People and Things in this Thriving Town.

Mrs. Gertrude Day, of Earlington, was visiting relatives here this week.

Mr. Rufus Woodruff and wife visited relatives in St. Charles this week.

Mrs. Carrie Barnes, who has been visiting relatives at this place for the past few weeks, returned to her home at Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday.

Mrs. O. S. Brown and wife visited relatives and friends in St. Charles Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Bulah and Ora Morris, of Madisonville, were visiting relatives here last week.

The Masquerade Ball Feb. 14th is said to have been the best one at this place in many years.

Mr. Ernest Bloomfield and Miss Bertha Armstrong, of Empire, eloped to Hopkinsville, Monday and were married.

Dr. G. W. Loran, a prominent physician at this place, and Miss Eva McCord were married at Clarksville Tuesday, and returned home Thursday.

Mr. Dock Dunning died Tuesday, of La Grippe. He leaves a small family.

Mrs. Geo. Fuller, near here, died Tuesday, of fever.

The farmers of this section are preparing for a large tobacco crop this season.

There was a "free for all" street fight here, Thursday evening between Gloss Armstrong and Andrew Clemens, but they stopped before any black eyes were given.

The farmers are well pleased with the prices they receive for their tobacco from D. M. Wiley, tobacco merchant of this place.

## POOLE.

Rascoe Sammons, a Promising Young Minister Dead.

Elder Schnerdinger filed his appointment to the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.

The Academy under the charge of Prof. Poole and Prof. Tait is progressing finely. Judge Stephens is slowly recovering from a paralytic stroke.

R. K. Thornberry and Elijah Walton

"Just as Good"

as Scott's and we sell it much cheaper," is a statement sometimes made by the druggist when Scott's Emulsion is called for. This shows that the druggists themselves regard

## Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as the standard, and the purchaser who desires to procure the "standard" because he knows it has been of untold benefit, should not for one instant think of taking the risk of using some untied preparation.

The substitution of something said to be "just as good" for a standard preparation twenty-five years on the market, should not be permitted by the intelligent purchaser.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper, and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

are both sick. The former is probably the oldest man in the county, having been born Feb. 2, 1809.

The present cold snap will cut short any attempt at gardening.

Roscoe Sammons, aged 22, step-son of Rev. Josephus Lee, who died in Oakland City, Ind., was buried here today. The deceased was a rising man and had chosen the ministry for his profession, but had not entered into his work. His untimely death is greatly deplored by all who knew him.

## DOWN IN THE MINES.

An English syndicate has recently purchased 400,000 acres of coal and timber land in Tennessee.

Quite a number of the Hecla miners were called to Madisonville last week to attend court as witnesses.

Mr. Jake McCuen, of the St. Bernard force at St. Charles, made a brief business visit here last Saturday.

Dock Griffin says threats don't go with him and the agitator who undertakes to carry them into execution will come to grief.

Business of great importance called President J. B. Atkinson to Louisville and other points last week.

Foreman Thomas Robinson, of the Empire mines and John Hogan, of Hecla, insist that they will soon start for the Klondike regions in search of gold.

Among the reasons advanced for the explosion the great battleship Maine, is the one that a bomb was concealed in a lump of coal.

Another Kentucky coal mining company was last week incorporated at Frankfort with a capital of \$25,000 to be known by the name of "The Lilly Coal Co."

J. J. McGregor was one of the petit jurors during the present term of circuit court, and his young brother wishes court was over as he feels rather lonesome in the mine by himself.

That miner who takes such pleasure in bawling and displaying beer kegs at the depot does not in the least raise himself in the estimation of the public or his employer.

Organizer Smith, who claims to be such a lover of laboring men, and we are told also told of good liquor, left last week for a brief visit to greener pastures in the vicinity of Central City.

Every effort made by the legislature to curtail the powers of the railroad company to make suitable and fair rates on coal and other freight is an indirect stab at the coal business throughout the State, and should be resented by the voter at the polls.

Statistics of strikes in France during 1897 show that 49,841 persons were involved in 476 strikes. In most instances the strikers demanded an increase of wages. Sixty per cent. of the strikes proved failures, 30 per cent. were compromised and 10 per cent. were successful.

Bessie, the six-year-old daughter of Mrs. Wadsworth, of Philadelphia, died Saturday last. The deceased in company with her mother has on several occasions visited W. D. Caviness, a relative of theirs, and was much loved by all who made her acquaintance while here, and they are much grieved to hear of her death.

Rumor says that recently the operator of the Basket mine in Henderson county has been compelled on account of the decrease in coal orders to lay off about twenty-five men, and now these men with other property holders of that vicinity think seriously of opening up another mine at that place. Our informant says work on the new shaft will commence this week, but before taking such a step they should bear in mind that the more mines opened and the more miners at work without a corresponding increase in the demand for coal means less work for the miner.

An exchange speaking of the Maine disaster, says: "Since the spontaneous combustion theory has come so prominently to the front as accounting for the disaster, the officials have been looking over the records to find a parallel case, as near as may be. The flagship New York was discovered to be on fire March 9, 1896. Smoke was issuing from her main magazine. This was cleared of powder safely, and it was found that the woodwork had been charred deeply. The cause was not at first perceptible, but it was soon discovered that an adjoining coal bunker was burning. When the bunker was opened the coal on top was not hot, but as the men dug into the mass it was found to be red-hot inside. There was no manifestation of heat on the top of the bunker nor on any save the one side next the magazine. That startled the naval officers and the constructors make a considerable air space between the bunkers and the magazine."

It is an evident fact that although our miners here may not be above the average in intelligence, they have learned some things by experience and observation in connection with labor organizations which at this time prove of great value to them. They have seen how labor organizations spring up like mushrooms in a night's time, built upon promises that if they could be carried out would virtually take away the mines regardless of what the operator would say, and run the same to suit themselves in their absurd demands. They have also seen these same fellows pull off by themselves and open up a mine upon the use of increased work and wages with a decrease in both work and wages and finally abandon their pet organization altogether. Such facts as these at this time are the pretended benefactor is roaming around trying to get fifty cents per head to organize them is of great value to them, and as a hard child dreads the fire, so do the Hopkins county miners, with few exceptions, abhor the presence of the agitator and for that reason cold water is thrown on their movements, when they try to array labor against capital.

The Courier Journal lately had this to say of the effort made by "yellow" journals to prejudice the public mind against the jury now trying the case against Sheriff Martin at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania: "It ought to be, but it is not. From the time the jury was selected down through every day of the testimony, attempts have been made to inflame the public mind into the belief that the verdict has been predetermined and will be against the law and the facts. Two notorious 'yellow' journals, and a pack of demagogues who assume to speak for the laboring-classes, are responsible. This has gone so far that the judge felt constrained upon the other day to rebuke the correspondents from the bench.

One feature of the criticisms is noteworthy. It is the assertion, expressed and repeated every occasion, that the jurors will be determined in their conclusions through prejudice since they are all native-born Americans, and that therefore they are prejudiced against the miners who are mostly foreigners.

No capitalists are on the jury, and it is a representative body.

The campaign of detraction and imputation thus begun has been kept up ever since by the yellow journals and by the agitator who warns around Wilkesbarre. So much feeling has been excited that Samuel Gompers refused an introduction to the judge the other day, asserting that he was so despotic and unfair in his rulings that no honest man could shake hands with him.

This desperate attempt to break down the respect heretofore accorded our courts has been kept up ever since the trial of Debs and his associates for their behavior in the Chicago riots. It was bitterly pushed because of the action of Judge Jackson in enjoining the strikers in West Virginia last summer, though he was clearly within the law. Now there seems to be a systematic effort to force the Wilkesbarre jury into returning a certain verdict, failing in which, to discredit that and all other courts. It is shameful."

# SEEDS! SEEDS!

Old Seeds when they come up at all take longer and never make as good stand as new seeds. For choice Fresh Seeds (just received), call on R. F. BRUMFIELD, Hopkinsville's oldest market gardener, who has charge of the seed department of L. O. BRUMFIELD'S GROCERY. He will give you

## MORE SEEDS AND BETTER SEEDS

than you can get elsewhere for the same money. All seeds in bulk. Fine New York Early Rose Potatoes, Old-Fashioned Cut Short Beans, Earliest and Best Peas. In fact everything in the seed line.

L. O. BRUMFIELD,  
SECOND DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.  
Hopkinsville, - Kentucky.







